A BRAND NEW TRUST-BUSTER

BITS OF EACH OF THE OTHERS IN THIS CONGLOMERATE.

Three Main Features of the Littlefields Jenkins-Knox Bill Are Publicity, Penalty for Rebates and Enlarged Powers to Commerce Commission.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.-After many days of travail and much burning of the midnight oil, the Republican trust-busters of the House Committee on the Judiciary. including the busters of the Littlefield faction, as well as those of the Jenkins tribe, have practically completed their labor of love in behalf of the downtrodden people, the victims of monopoly and greed. and each of the busters carried about in the pocket of his frock coat to-night the skeleton of an entirely new trust-buster which is soon to be reported to the full committee, and then to the House for the action

of that body. This latest trust-buster is not the buster prepared last summer by Sub-Chairman ittlefield in the quiet of his little law office in Rockland; nor is it the buster of Chairman Jenkins, who, when he came to Washington at the opening of Congress, declared that no power on earth short of a Constituional amendment could properly deal with the evils of the trust question; nor is it the buster of Attorney-General Knox, sent to the Judiciary Committee by the tunnel route last Friday. But, as explained by one of the busters mentioned, it is "a compilation of the best parts of all the measures so far introduced in the House."

Profound secrecy is the watchword of all the busters with regard to their newborn child, and nothing will be said for publication as to what kind of an infant is. From a member of the House of Representatives, however, who is trust buster, but to whom one of the husters read the little bill which is ready to be launched as soon as the formalities of putting it into print and submitting it to the Democratic busters on the Judiciary Committee are completed, it is learned that the three main features of the new Little field-Jenkins-Knox buster, are publicity. penalty for rebates and enlarged powers to the Interstate Commerce Commi

The foundation of Buster Littlefield's original bill was publicity, and that is to remain the backbone of the new buster. A penalty for those who receive as well as for those who give rebates in the transportation business was a feature of the pills drawn up by Attorney-General Knox.

He also recommended the creation of an independent commission to whom should be intrusted the power to enforce the amended Sherman Anti-Trust act, but the new buster will confer this duty upon the existing Interstate Commerce Commission, giving it increased authority for that purpose.

There are other details in the new trust buster, some of which were contained in the various other busters that busted only themselves instead of the trusts, some of which were included in Attorney-General Knox's proposed busters and some of which never had a lodgment anywhere except in the noddles of the trust busters of one kind and another in and out of Con-

The members of the Committee on Rules still declare it to be their purpose to bring in a special rule for the consideration and passage of the buster promptly after it is presented to the House by the Committee on the Judiciary and they calculate that it will reach the Senate in about ten days or two weeks.
What will happen to the little buster then

what will happen to the little buster then nobody seems to know and very few of the influential Senators seem to care.

The Committee on the Judiciary, under the pilotage of Senator Hoar, are still discussing the trust question in an aimless sort of way and they admit that they will not take up the subject seriously until they know officially just what the buster of the House of Representatives contains. When they do they will set to work to put it into

House of Representatives contains. When they do they will set to work to put it into such shape that it may have some sort of a chance of being considered by the Senate. To do this they will be compelled to rob it of whatever provisions of importance it contains because it is very well understood that no bill can pass the Senate, whether it is a trust-buster or any other kind of a buster, if it is of a character to arouse strong antagonism and provoke serious

ouster, if it is of a character to arouse strong antagonism and provoke serious opposition and prolonged discussion.

The Senators who control matters of legislation at this period of the session, when everything is pressing forward in a great struggle for recognition, do not yet announce that no anti-trust bill can pass, but content themselves with saying that before expressing an opinion they must first know just what the trust-buster profirst know just what the trust-buster pro-

will be satisfied with almost any lind of a buster. So long as it is aimed at the trusts he would regard it as a step in the right direction and be satisfied to take it until direction and be satisfied to take it until more matured legislation could be secured, even though it would not be as harmful to the trusts as some of the busters now under consideration at both ends of the Capitol.

The President is firm in his determination, however, to have the new Congress meet soon after the present one expires, if no trust-busting legislation at all is enacted at this session.

MRS. HANAN WON DIVORCE RACE. Got a Decree Here While Husband's Providence Suit Is Pending.

Justice O'Gorman has granted a decree of divorce to Mrs. Henrietta F. Hanan, in her suit against her husband, John. H. Hanan, head of the shoe manufacturing concern of Hanan & Sons. The decree gives Mrs. Hanan the right to remarry after it has become absolute, which will not be for three months.

Mrs. Hanan's action was begun in June last, through her counsel, Robertson Honey. Walter K. Griffin, counsel for Mr Hanan, filed an answer in his behalf, denying the charges, and on Dec. 3 last, David McClure was appointed referee to take testimony in the suit. Mr. McClure reported in Mrs. Hanan's favor, and Justice O'Gorman has confirmed this finding.

All the propers in the case were seeled.

All the papers in the case were scaled

Mr. Hanan brought suit for divorce on the ground of extreme cruelty and desertion against his wife at Providence, R. I., in April last, Mr. Hanan claiming a residence at Narragansett Pier. He has also a home in Brooklyn. The case is on the docket at Providence for the next term of court.

the docket at Providence for the next term of court.

Parly in 1898 he brought suit against a Mrs. Joseph H. Thompson for the return of some jewelry which he is said to have given her. At about the same time a Mrs. Beulah M. Dutton, who had then left Brooklyn and was in Chicago, brought suit against Mr. Hanan for alleged breach of contract. Both suits were discontinued. Mrs. Dutton, while she lived in Brooklyn, occupied a house at 39 St. Mark's avenue, only a short distance from Mr. Hanan's house at 118 Eighth avenue.

The Original Scotch. sher's created the demand for Scotch Whisky.

Perfection of Detail is exemplified in the Pennsylvania Special. Rapid schedule, comfort in equipment and a journey over a rock-ballasted roadbed.—Adv.

CASTRO MAKES AN OFFER. Will Pay Expenses of Allies' Squadrons Blockade Is Raised at Once.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN. ROME, Jan. 13 .- It is stated that President Castro has informed the powers through the United States that Venezuela will undertake to pay the expenses of the blockading squadrons on the sole condition that the

blockade be raised immediately. President Castro does not oppose the blockading warships remaining at Venezuelan ports. BERLIN, Jan. 13.-It is asserted that the Powers will not discuss the raising of the Venezuelan blockade until Mr. Bowen, the American Minister, who will act as the Venezuelan representative, discloses Presi-

as yet ignorant. If the proposals prove inadequate the blockade will be continued. CROWN PRINCESS TO RETURN. She Will Live in Austria and Will Be Al-

lowed to See Her Children.

dent Castro's proposals, of which they are

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN. LONDON, Jan. 14.-A despatch to the Chronicle from Geneva says that an important conference of the lawyers of the Crown Princess of Saxony was held on Tuesday and that a complete argeement was reached between them. The Crown Princess consents to return to Austria after the separation proceedings and to live quietly in retirement on condition that she be allowed to see her children often, and that she receive sufficient guarantees

for her personal safety. A Vienna despatch to the Chronicle says that the arrangement is based on a compromise. It is stated that the separation action will be dropped and that the Princess will be allowed to reside in northern Bohemia and to receive her children fre-

BRUSSELS, Jan. 13.-It is stated that André Giron, the tutor, who eloped with the Crown Princess of Saxony, is furious over the latest developments and threatens to make shocking disclosures.

TO SEE INTO OCEAN DEPTHS Made Possible, It Is Sald, by Signor Pinos's Hydroscope.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. KIEL, Jan. 13.-The naval authorities here are making preparations to test Signor Pinos's hydroscope, by means of which, it is said, human eyesight is enabled to penetrate the sea to an incredible depth

and for an enormous radius. A naval official who witnessed an experiment with the hydroscope in the Mediterranean says that the instrument can be operated from the deck of a ship, making visible cables, torpedoes, &c. It is said that the invention ought to nullify the dangerous character of submarine boats. The inventor is an Italian.

PREMIER BALFOUR ILL. Suffering From a Chill and Confined to

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN LONDON, Jan. 13 .- Prime Minister Balfour is suffering from a chill and is confined to his

INDEPENDENT COAL COMBINE? General Belief That the Eastern Securities

Company Is to Take Mines Over. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 13 .- While the promoters of the Eastern Securities Company, Feb. 2. are reticent as to its aims and purposes, it is the general belief here that the new company will be a combination of the independent coal operators for mutual protection. The big anthracite companies are in no way identified with the enter-

Attorneys Richard C. Dale and Samuel Dickson, who have filed the application for the charter, are counsel for the Markles and other big independent operators. Lawyers who are appearing before the strike commission for the various independent interests professed to-day to be ignorant of the plans of the proposed enterprise. They admitted that the independent operators had been designing a scheme for combination for some time. A representative of one of the independ-

"While I am not prepared to say that the incorporation of the Eastern Securities is a step toward a new coal combination, I would not be surprised if such were the case. The independents have been restive for some time.

"Until they broke away from their contracts with the railroads the individual operators were actually selling their product at a loss. They have, in fact, been the heaviest sufferers by the strike. Now they are getting a price for their coal that enables them to make money and the public is paying the bill and the antagonism of the big coal companies has been aroused."

It is presumed that the stock of the independents will be pooled in the holdings company and the latter will, in turn, issue

NO WORD OF ST. LOUIS.

She Started Nearly a Day Late, Officials of the Line Say. The American Line steamship St. Louis,

which, according to the officials of the line, ought under ordinary circumstances to have got in here from Southampton on Monday, has not yet been reported. It was admitted yesterday that the boilers

of the St. Louis were in very bad condition, and it was suggested that this and the heavy northwest and west winds that have been blowing might be all that was needed to account for the tardiness of the big liner.

At the offices of the line it was said that no anxiety was felt there. The St. Louis, on her trip eastward, had met bad weather had got into Southampton nearly two days late, and had accordingly sailed for New York seventeen hours after schedule time. She is reported by the Southampton observers as having passed Hurst Castle at 12:50 A. M. on Jan. 4.

It was said vesterday at the American Line offices that when she got in she would be immediately sent to dry dock at Philadelphia and would get a good overhauling there. of the St. Louis were in very bad condition,

there.
The St. Louis ordinarily carries several hundred passengers. She is said to have taken sixty first-cabin passengers from Southampton. Among them are Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Langford and their daughter, and Louis Bernei.

"Black & White," the heal thing in Scotch. The best whisky—the most popular—it's all right.—Act.

Four 24-Hour Trains to Chicage, in addition to the 20-hour train and three slower trains daily, has given the New York Central the title of "The connecting line between the East and the West."—Adv.

PENNSYLVANIA TUNNEL PLANS NEW FAIR ESTATE CLAIMANTS. STORY OF BIG BRIBE OFFER.

MAKE-UP OF THE RAILROAD'S ENGINEERING COMMISSION.

McKim, Mead & White Architects-Westings house, Church, Kerr & Co. Electrical Engineers-The Long Island Power House the First Work to Be Begun.

The Pennsylvania Railroad gave in a tatement issued yesterday a more complete idea of its plans for tunnelling into and erecting a terminal station in this city than has been confided to the public before. The personnel of the commission which is the tunnels is made known for the first time, and the firms which are to undertake the work of electrical equipment and th architectural work are officially announced. The Pennsylvania people say that it is

too early yet to give any detailed description of the double tunnel which is to extend from the west side of Bergen Hill in New Jersey to the Thirty-second street terminal in this city, of the terminal structure at that point, of the tunnels, of the modification of the Long Island Railroad. or of the construction of the power houses, but treating the enterprise as a whole they declare that the method they conceived for the entire work is original in its simplicity, vet peculiarly effective in its scope and method.

They conceived of the work as composed of four main functions: The tunnels, the architecture, the mechanical and electrical engineering and the bringing of the railroad into and through the tunnels, and therefore created a commission of engineers to design and supervise the construction of the tunnels, appointed architects for the structures and engineers for the mechanical and electrical equipment, leaving the chief engineer's department to bring the road nto the property thus created.

The commission to design and produce the tunnels consists of Col. Charles W Raymond, U. S. A., engineer of New York Raymond, U. S. A., engineer of New York harbor, chairman: Charles M. Jacobs, chief engineer North River section; Alfred Noble, chief engineer East River section; William H. Brown, chief engineer Pennsylvania Railroad; in charge of tracks and terminal, Gustav Lindenthal, Bridge Commissioner; George Gibbs, first vice-president of Westinghouse, Church, Kerr & Co.

The architectural work has been given to McKim, Mead & White, and Westinghouse, Church, Kerr & Co. have been appointed the mechanical and electrical

pointed the mechanical and electrical engineers. This combination of working engineers and electricians, the Pennsylvania people believe, will produce the work expeditiously. The Westinghouse company has also been engaged to change the Atlantic avenue branch of the Long Island Railroad into an electrical road. The statement issued yesterday says of the work up to date: work up to date:

work up to date:

Thus far the active engineering work has consisted chiefly of investigations and determinations concerning methods, quantities and feasibilities of numerous plans, the commission, the architects and the engineers working independently on their duties and then matching and adjusting the various proposed features, thus perfecting by careful study a final set of plans which will come before the management of the Pennsylvania Railroad for final approval and upon which the work of construction will then actively proceed.

the work of construction will then actively proceed.

The commission has been at work since early last spring, while the architects and engineers have had a large corps of men actively engaged since June last. There has, therefore, been much more preliminary work carried on prior to the passage of the franchise than was popularly supposed. The engineers have already substantially completed the plans for the Long Island power house, so that work can be begun immediately upon it. This has become necessary in order to provide electric power for the Atlantic avenue division of the Long Island Railroad, which will be completed for operation in advance of the tunnel construction. This power house, together with one in New Jersey, will jointly serve the entire traction system. house, together with one in New Jersey, will jointly serve the entire traction system and will have provisions for relaying each other and for serving the New York terminal

singly or jointly.
While public interest centres largely While public interest centres largely on the terminal structures, some idea of the terminal proper can be gained from the fact that an area some 800 by 500 feet between Ninth and Seventh avenues will be excayated to a depth of 40 to 50 feet, and on foundations laid there will rise what corresponds to a train shed, with a multiplicity of terminal tracks, cross-overs, platforms, waiting rooms, ticket offices, intricate switch and signal systems and all the other attributes of a great terminal station.

CROMWELL CANTOR'S PRISONER. in City Hall for Liberty.

Just before 7 o'clock last night, when the doors of the City Hall had been closed and the lights turned out in the landings and corridors, the stillness was disturbed by the noise of violent kicking on the inside of the oaken doors of the Aldermen's cham-ber. The man who was kicking shouted, too.

The commotion eventually brought out the members of the art commission from a room on the other side of the corridor. They concluded that some Alderman must have dropped asleep at the board meeting and been locked in. They sent for John, the watchman.

the watchman.

John unlocked the door and President
Cromwell of the borough of Richmond
came out with a bound. He was flushed and

perspiring.

"I'm glad you fellows dug up a key," he exclaimed. "I began to think that I should have to settle down in that big barn for the rest of the night."

Mr. Cromwell had been in a committee room talking over the telephone with Staten Island when the doors were locked.

MARCONI'S PLANS FOR CAPE COD. Will Stay There Till the Station is in Shap

for Business.

SYDNEY, N. S., Jan. 13.--Mr. Marconi will leave for Cape Cod to-morrow. He said to-day: "Everything at Table Head said to-day: "Everything at Table Head station is now in good working order. New sending apparatus has been installed and is doing splendid work and little remains to be done to place this station in position for commercial business. I do not know how long I will be at Cape Cod, but I will remain at that station until communication has been established between Cape Cod and Poldiu and the station is placed in position for commercial business."

MONTREAL, Jan. 13.—At the organizing meeting of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of Canada, held here, the following directors were elected: G. Marconi, Andrew Allen, Rodolph Forget and Lieut.-Col. F. C. Henshaw of Montreal and Willard Reed Green of New York.

CUNARD AGAINST FRANCKLYN. Judgment for \$1,657.709.81 Against

Former Cunard Agent Here. A judgment for \$1,657,709.81 was given in default yesterday by a jury before Supreme Court Justice Herrick to Sir Bache Cunard, against Charles G. Francklyn. The judgment arises out of litigation that has spread over years. Francklyn, who is a first cousin of Sir Bache, had charge, fifteen years ago, of the latter's property in New York, which Sir Bache Cunard inherited from his father. Sir Edward Cunard, and was agent here of the Cunard steamship line. Sir Bache complained that Francklyn had mismanaged the property and sued to recover \$3,000,000. A judgment for \$1,657,709.81 was given in and sued to recover \$3,000,000.

For the Conneisseur

One Is a Pauper's Son and Is Himself in the Orange Orphan Home.

ORANGE, N. J., Jan. 13.-James Webster Leffler, a six-year-old boy who is an inmate of the Orange Orphan Home, is, a candidate for a share of the Fair estate. Mrs. Charles Fair, who, with her husband, was killed in an automobile accident in France last summer, is the lad's aunt and is said to have made especial provision

for him and for his brothers and sisters. One of his sisters in particular will receive a large sum, it is said, since she was a protégée of Mrs. Fair. The boy's father, o have charge of producing and designing | George Leffler, is an inmate of the Orange poor farm. The lad was placed in the home by his grandmother, a Mrs. Nelson, who lives at Newmurket, N. J. She supplies him with clothing and pays his board in the home.

The boy will be kept in the home until he is 12 years old, after which he will be sent to school.

LUCK THAT CAME WITH HONESTY. An Incident of a Lost Pocketbook Not

Unlike Some Story Book Tales. Mrs. Kathleen King, a widow, of 3:4 East Thirty-fourth street, took \$13 that she had earned by washing and walked uptown a couple of miles vesterday morning to buy a washing machine. She didn't find any she wanted and walked back. On the way she lost her purse and the money, and without expecting to get it back notified the East Thirty-fifth street police of her loss.

As she was mourning her loss at 6 o'clock last night a shabbily dressed man went to her flet and asked if she was Mrs. King. She said she was, and she also said in answe to his questions that she had lost her purse and \$13.

"Here it is, Madame," said the man, have been out of work since May, and when found this purse in the street I was tempted to keep it. Then I thought my luck might change if I returned it to its owner. I found your name in it.

"I started to come here and on the way I picked up a good job. Now I'm going The man refused any reward, according

to Mrs. King, except a good hot meal. Then he went out. Mrs. King said he didn't tell her his name.

GOULD FIRE LOSS \$126,000. Owner's Estimate of the Value of th

Paintings and Tapestries Destroyed. A small fire in the main hall at George J Gould's home at 857 Fifth avenue, early yesterday morning, destroyed pictures and tapestries valued by Mr. Gould at \$1:6,000. The fire is supposed to have been the result of carelessness on the part of workmen, who were decorating the house for a ball which Mrs. Gould will give on Jan. 22.

The fire started in a pile of rubbish at the end of the hall and spread to the wainscoting and staircase. All the furniture on the first floor had been removed with the exception of two pieces of tapestry and two large paintings. These were destroyed before the arrival of the firemen.

The Louis XIV. tapestries were made in he seventeenth century and were valued at \$60,000. A painting by Van Dyke, "A Nobleman," and a portrait of Jay and Kingdon Gould by Albert Lynch were also destroyed. Mr. Gould placed the value of the Van Dyke at \$60,000 and of the portrait of his children at \$5,000. In addition he estimates the damge to the woodwork at \$1,000.

Mr. and Mrs. Gould returned from Lakewood vesterday morning and went to the Waldorf. Mr. Gould said last evening that \$126,000 was as correct an estimate as he

TAFT TO STAY IN PHILIPPINES. Judge Day of Ohio Selected for the Supreme Court Bench.

WASHINGTON. Jan. 13.-At to-day's Cabinet meeting the announcement was made that Gov. Taft of the Philippine Islands, yielding to the desire of the inhabitants to remain as their Executive for some time longer, has declined to accept the appointment on the bench of the Supreme Court which the President has offered him.

Judge Taft will get the next vacancy. In all probability Justice Harlan will be the first to retire after Shiras. Chief Justice Fuller will be eligible for retirement this month; but, as he is still young and strong nentally and physically, it is thought that he may remain in active service for several

Former Secretary of State William R Day of Canton, Ohio, at present Judge of the Sixth United States Judicial Circuit, will be appointed Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court to succeed Justice Shiras.

CAKE ARCHITECT" A BIGAMIST? Meyer Locked Up Here on the Complain

of the Widow He Married. Henry Meyer, who said he was a "cake architect" of 1205 Hope street, Philadelphia, was locked up at Police Headquarters last

was locked up at Police Headquarters last night on a charge of bigamy, preferred by Henrietta Miller of 4 First street.

Mrs. Miller, who is a widow, told the police that she met Meter a year ago. She then had a bakery in Mulberry street and he induced her, she says, to marry him. About two months ago, according to Mrs. Miller, he left her and went to Philadelphia and she followed him. They lived together there, she says, until she learned that he had another wife and three children there.

The two women got warrants for Meyer who jumped to this city. Mrs. Miller followed and caused his arrest here. owed and caused his arrest here.

HOMELESS AND FREEZING AT 113. Jews Kept Urdell Ten Years to Fill First Grave in Cemetery.

PASSAIC, Jan. 13.—George Urdell, whose age is said to be nearly 113 years, was found freezing to death early to-day in a synagogue in this city. His home had been destroyed by fire and he has been been destroyed by fire and he has been sleeping in odd places since. He is a well-known that citer in this city, having fived here for many years. For the past ten years he has been supported by local Rebrews, who brought him from New York. In 1893 the Hebrews of this city purchased property for a cemetery. According to a tradition, the oldest one of their colony was to be buried in it first, if possible. Thinking that Urdell had not many years to live, they brought him here with the understanding that he was to be cared for the remainder of his days. Instead of dying he became fat and strong.

Burnets's Vanilla Extract
Is sold by all the best grocers everywhere, try it,
-Adv.

Improve Transportation.

CHARLES CLARK OFFERED \$250, 000 TO A JUDGE.

Famous Minnie Healy Mine Case in Cour in an Attempt to Disbar an Amaigamated Copper Company Attorney -Both Drunk, Says the Witness.

BUTTE, Mon., Jan. 13.-Sensational testimony was given to-day in the disbarmen proceedings brought by Judge E. W. Harney of the district bench against Arthur J. Shores, chief counsel of the Amalgamated Copper Company in Montana. A motion for a change of venue from Judge McClerpan's court was denied. Then Jesse B. Roote, former attorney

for Senator W. A. Clark, testified that offers of \$100,000, \$200,000 and finally \$250,000 were made to Judge Harney if he would make statement that F. A. Heinze had bribed him to give him a decision in the famous Minnie Healy mine case and resign his place on the bench. He said the offers were made by Charles Clark, son of the Senator, in the presence of Attorney Roote in Mr. Shores's private room at the Thornton Hotel on the nights of Aug. 5 and 6, 1902.

Roote testified that he was summoned by young Clark because he was also attorney for Judge Harney, and was informed that Mr. Shores had evidence in his possession against Harney that would ruin the latter for life and send him to the penitentiary as a felon. Clark wanted Roote to make the proposition to Harney to pay him \$100, 000 for a confession and his resignation Roote says he refused to be a party to it but as a friend and attorney of Harney told the latter of what was going on. He found Harney in Shores's room, very much intoxicated, and while there young Clark arrived in a still worse condition. Clark accused Harney of being corrupt, but Harney repeatedly denied it, and when he was threatened with ruin he threatened to kill somebody if he was injured and de clared he would leave his wrongs as a legacy to his boys, who would see that he was avenged.

Shores was in an adjoining room and when he heard that Clark had offered Harney \$250,000 he protested that the sum was too high, according to Roote's testimony, saying that the Amalgamated people would not stand for more than \$100,000. According to Roote, Harney resisted all overtures and then Mrs. Ada Brackett was sent for and \$2,000 offered to her to use her influence on Harney, but this also miscarried. According to Roote, young Clark said he and his father were as much interested in getting the statement from Har ney as the Amalgamated company was because of their fight against Heinze and their desire to nip his present ambition in the bud. The trial is exciting intense interes

broughout the State, and the disclosure will have an important bearing upon the impeachment proceedings that are to be instituted in the near future against Judge Harney on the grounds of immorality and corruption with which he has been charged on the court records in connection with the Minnie Healy mine case.

ODELL'S NEW TAX BILLS. Substitutes for Special Franchise Tax Law

May Go In To-day. ALBANY, Jan. 13.- The bills taxing mortupon the gross earnings of the corporations affected by the Special Franchise Tax law have been drafted by direction of the Governor. They may be introduced in the

Legislature to-morrow night. Gov. Odell is expected to attend the dinner of the Arkwright Club in New York on Friday evening and explain his tax propositions which are intended to provide the revenues necessary to enable a complete abolition of the State tax.

He has said that he has come to no decision as to what he will say, but the report is that his address will be a reply to the criticisms made against his tax suggestions to the Legislature.

ODELL TO SEE ROOSEVELT. Perhaps the Franchise Tax Law Repeal

Will Be Their Topic. Gov Odell, it was said last night, wil leave Albany to-day or to-morrow for a visit to Washington at the request of President Roosevelt. It was said that the Governor will be accompanied by former Representative William L. Ward of Westchester who lost his Senator in the recent political fight, the Democrats electing Charles P.

McClelland. Senstor Elsberg, who is very friendly to Gov. Odell, has been over to Washington to see the President, and it has been intimated that the President is very much averse to Gov. Odell's recommendation that the Franchise Tax law be repealed.

President Roosevelt, while Governor, allowed the law to slumber in a pigeonhole from January until April, and then pulled it out and in two strenuous messages to the Legislature insisted upon its passage. Later it was necessary for Gov. Rocsevel to call an extraordinary session of the Legislature to obliterate certain features Legislature to obliterate certain features described as unconstitutional. Gov. Roosevelt got those amendments passed by the support of Senator John Ford, always considered the originator of the law, who would not vote for the amendments until he had had a long talk with Gov. Roosevelt. At the time Senator Ford's political leader and sponsor, Abe Gruber, was in Albany.

was in Albany.

Immediately after Gov. Odell's message was read the other day in Albany, calling for the repeal of the Franchise Tax law, the machinery was put at work in Albany to frame a bill to this effect, and all of the information last night was that strenous efforts, will be made at Albany to repeal the forts will be made at Albany to repeal the

President Roosevelt is supposed to be much concerned over the present purpose of Gov. Odell and Senator Platt to repeal the law, and very lilely the President and the Governor will task over this matter if the Governor visits Washington.

Charges Legisl. tors With Selling Their

ST. PAUL, Mirn., Jan. 13.-President C. S. Mellen of the Northern Pacific Railroad, in a published letter, accuses members of the legislature of selling their railroad passes. The statement occurs in an explanation of the fact that the railroad company issued passes good for only sixty days, instead of a year as formerly.

ELEVATED WILL COMPLY. To Obey Directions of Commission So as

ALBANY, Jan. 13 .- Vice-President Skitt of the Manhattan Railway Company had a talk with Railroad Commissioners Dunn and Cole this afternoon. Afterward, it was said, the Manhattan Railway Company officials intend to comply with the directions of the commission to relieve the crowded car conditions without recourse to the courts as to the feasibility of the requirements of the commission and without ask-

ing for a further hearing. The State Railroad Commission has several engineering experts at work, analyzing the conditions which make possible the crowded surface cars on Manhattan Island with a view of suggesting remedies

DOG SWALLOWS AN \$800 RING. Stomach Pumps Tried in Vain and Nero Still Has the Diamond.

Nero, a Great Dane owned by William Oppenheim, a dress goods dealer of 100 East Seventy-first street, is ordinarily worth \$200. On Monday night he suddenly acuired a value of \$1,00).

The Oppenheims had some guests at dinner on that night and when the coffee was passed Mrs. Oppenheim called in Nero and showed the guests how cleverly Nero could eatch crackers which she threw to him. Then she accidentally let her \$800 diamond ring slip. Nero caught that, too.

A veterinary surgeon, George Cohen, trie ix different stomach pumps on Nero, but none of them troubled Nero or brought out the ring. The dog was then confined in a basement room, much to the disgust of the cook, who doesn't like Great Danes.

COSTLY STRIKE SYMPATHY.

Fifty Saloonkeepers of Shenandoah, Pa. Lose Licenses for Harboring Rioters. POTTSVILLE. Pa., Jan. 14.—Deputy Sheriff Bedall has filed remonstrances against granting licenses to all Shenandoah saloonteepers who harbored rioters during the strike and as the result more than fifty saloonkeepers there will have to go out of business

Chief of Police Fry of Shenandoah testified to the court that shots were fired at the officers from these saloons during the riots. In the First ward, where most of the trouble occurred during the strike, it was shown that there were sixty licensed places and only 400 voters.

The court announced that all saloons where there was rioting will be refused

licenses. NEGRO CHURCH LEADER SHOT. Was Ordered Out of Town and Came Back

-Killed on Sight. NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 13 .- Philip Johnson, another leader of the Church of God, organized by the negro prophet, Smith, has been killed by the law officers of Natchiloches parish. Smith organized his church in Houston, Tex., from which town he was driven. He came to Shreveport, La., and he and his followers were ordered

away by the police. They moved their church to Bossier parish, where trouble ensued, resulting in the murder of John Gray Foster, one of the largest planters in Louisiana, and the yaching of Prophet Smith and the leader of the church. Johnson moved to Campti. gages, acknowledgments before notaries. He was ordered away from there by a comreal estate and personal property transfers, mittee of citizens and left. He returned sterday and was shot to death by the

> CORRUPT JUDGE RESIGNS. Man Who Sold Places to Subordinates

Forced to Leave the Bench. INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 13.—Following the investigation of the Evansville Bar Association and its recommendation that he retire from the Circuit bench because his isefulness as a Judge has been destroyed, Judge Louis O. Rasch, who admitted having accepted money from appointees to subordinate positions in his court, to-day forwarded his resignation to Gov. Durbin.

It will be accepted. Late list night Judge Rasch's friends waited upon him and begged him to spare himself the mortification of impeachment proceedings and he finally yielded. It is understood that he will go to Colorado.

DIED WITH PRIEST BY HER SIDE. Mrs. Sheehy Stricken in the Street While Walking Home From Church.

Mrs. Julia Sheehy, a widow of 207 East 118th street, attended service at the Church of the Holy Rosary, in East 119th street, last night and then walked down First avenue with Father Kelly, one of the priests, and Mrs. Mary Kiernan of 310 East 117th street. At 117th street she became suddenly ill and fell to the sidewalk, exclaiming

hat she was dying. Mrs. Kiernan supported her head while Father Kelly administered extreme unction. Mrs. Sheehy died before an ambulance arrived. Her body was removed to her

A CONSCIENCE \$5,000 EASIER. City Chamberlain's Office Think It Must Be a Woman's.

A man who called himself Seaton and appeared to be an attorney acting for a appeared to be an attorney acting for a client laid five \$1,000 notes on City Chamberlain Gould's desk yesterday. "Conscience money, arrears of taxes," he said.

The officials of the City Chamberlain's office think that the conscience-stricken taxpayer must be a woman. Most of the conscience money received by the city comes from women.

MANY MARRIAGES VOID. Persons Divorced in Colorado Must No Marry Elsewhere Within a Year.

DENVER, Col., Jan.13. - The State Supreme Court to-day rendered a decision that marriages contracted in Cheyenne or elsc-where within one year after one of the parties has obtained a decree of divorce in the Colorado courts are illegal and void. Thousands of couples divorced in this State have been married in Cheyenne be-fore a year's delay after the divorce.

Faber Penell Storehouse Burned. A large two-story frame storehouse, part of the Faber pencil works at West and Kent streets, Greenpoint, was destroyed by fire last night.

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Fasiest train to Florida, all Pullmans, Penna.
R. R., 12:55 P. M. dally: arrives St. Augustine 2:50
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P. M. Oliver, Improved Train Service.

Three fast trains, 1235 P. M. 456 P. M. daily and 7:35 A. M. except Sunday, Chesapeake & Chio to Checinati St. Louis and West.—Ade.

PRICE TWO CENTS. BAER TELLS WHY COAL IS DEAR

PLAIN STATEMENT OF THE SIT-UATION TO THE MAYOR.

Railroads Doing Their Utmost to Make Up the Deficit of 22,000,000 Tens of Anthracite With Which Winter Began -Miners Wen't-The Roads Can't Compel Independents to Keep Their Prices Down and Have Lost Control of Marketing Much of the Coal-Prestdents Agree to Send More Cheap Coal for the Poor-Retailers Asked to Ald.

When Mayor Low issued his invitation ast week to the presidents of the coal-carrycompanies to discuss with him plans for the elief of those who are suffering from want of coal it was promptly predicted by those who place the responsibility for existing conditions upon the companies, that their needs would either decline the invitation or would in effect tell the Mayor that their

affairs were none of his business. They did neither the one nor the other. The coal-carrying railroads were fully represented at the conference with the Mayor vesterday and they showed a desire to meet the Mayor's suggestions more than half way. They agreed to supply coal, to he limit of their capacity, at \$5 a ton to every retail dealer in New York who would bind himself in tiri to sell to the poor at 10 cents a pail of 25 pounds, the price of

coal in ordinary times. The feature of the conference was a statement made by President George F. Baer of the Reading and Lehigh companies in which he showed that the blame for the prevailing scarcity and high price of coal could not be p'acid upon the railroad ompanies. In this statement, which the other coal men said was a fair and comprehensive description of the conditions that are confronting the companies, Mr. Baer

PRESIDENT BAER'S STATEMENT.

I keenly appreciate the anxiety of the public to obtain an adequate supply of anscience, that the companies I represent have

thracite coal. I can say, with a clear conscience, that the companies I represent have, done, and are doing-all that it is possible for them to do in relief of the situation.

The unfounded assumption that there is a coal combination of which I am the reputed head, is daily made by certain newspapers. There is no such combination I am responsible for the acts of the companies of which I am the president; but I am powerless to control the action of the other companies and of the individual operators.

The companies I represent have steadfastly adhered to the policy of selling coal to the public I have given notice to every dealer that I he sells any of the coal purchased from our companies at unfair prices (by that I mean at a price in excess of the normal profit, which a dealer is entitled to receive), we will arbitrarily refuse to dealers assert that this is arbitrary, and that we have no right to impose such terms. Under ordinary conditions I admit that such action would be arbitrary. If it turns out that under the technical rules of law, the enforcement of such an order will subject us to an action for damages, I have nevertheless concluded to take that risk.

Fault has been found with the coal companies because they have failed to complet the individual operators to sell coal at reasonable prices; but so far no one has ventured to tell us how we can do it. It is easy to start out with the failed assertion that we have the power, but it is not so easy to show us where we get it, or how we can enforce it.

Miners and saled to take that risk.

MINERS AND SMALL OPERATORS BLAMABLE. MINERS AND SMALL OPERATORS BLAMBLE.

The situation is full of difficulties. The output has been restricted by the failure of miners to work during the holidays. The price has been unduly advanced by the smaller companies and individual operators.

There are 373 collieries, including washeries, in the anthractic coal regions. These collieries and washeries are operated and controlled by 130 different coal companies and firms. Some of the larger coal companies buy the output of the smaller operators, but the larger proportion of the companies buy the output of the smaller operators, but the larger proportion of the coal mined by the individual operators is sold through their own agencies. To illustrate: Take the coal shipped over the Lehigh Valley Railroad. Forty per cent. of this coal comes from the Lehigh Valley Coal Company's mines and 60 per cent. from other conteries, of which only 30 per cent, was sold to the Lehigh Valley company.

cent, was sold to the Lenigh Valley Company.

Now, the difficulty in keeping down the price of anthracite coal is that the coal of many of the operators is sold at the highest price that can be obtained in the market. In the present time of scarcity they have sold their coal at prices from \$2 to \$1 per ton higher than that at which the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company and the Lelish and Wilk's-Barre Coal Company sell their coal.

CAN'T COERCE THE INDEPENDENTS.

phia and Reading Coel and Iron Company and the belieth and Wilk's-Barre Coal Company sell their coal.

CAN'T COERCE THE INDEPENDENTS.

The price at which coal is sold by the operators to the larger companies is based on the f. o. b. market price. New York harbor. Some of the operators who have made these contracts have complained that they did not get as high prices for their coal as the operators who have no contracts, and who sell their coal themselves. They pointed to the fact that meny of the operators have sold their coal at \$ior \$0 per ton, whereas the circular price of the larger companies having these contracts were companies having these contracts were compaled to face this contingency. Should the courts decide that \$i, the price at which we sold the coal purchased from the individual operators, was not the market price, but that the market price was the highest price at which coal was sold in New York, then there was a possibility of our having to pay from \$3 to \$4 per ton more for this coal than we received.

In justice to our stockholders we could not assume any such risk, and he fair-minded man could ask us to do it. We made the best compromise we could, witch was practically a suspersion until the 1st of April of these contracts. The effect has been, in the case of the Priladelphia and Reading Coal and fron Company, to release about 100,000 tons per month, and a like quantity in the case of the LeLigh and Wilkes-Barre Coal Company.

The companies I represent do not helieve that it is just to the public to take advantage of the temporary scar ity of coal to increase the price. In general it is true that the seller has a right to get the highest market price for his goods, but this rule ought to be modified as to food and fuel in times of great distress, when a decent respect for the necessities of mankind should restrain the seller from taking more than a normal, legitimate profit.

from taking more than profit.

But without reference to the price at which any one else sells, the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, and the Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre Coal Company will continue to sell their coal at the present circular prices, \$5 for donestic sizes f.e. b., and will endeavor tas they have for the past two months), to prevent coal dealers from charging unfair prices on the coal these companies sell to them.

NEW YORK'S SCARCITY.

New York's scarcity.

Now, as to your New York situation: By reason of the strike, the output of anthractic in 1902 was 22,000,000 tons below that of 1901. This is a large shortage. Not that of 1901. This is a large shortage. Not that of 1901. This is a large shortage. Not that of the striking factors in the situation is the fact that bituminous coal brings more in the striking factors in the situation is the fact that bituminous coal brings more in the market than anthractic, although in seven years the output of bituminous coal has increased from about 115,000,000 tons to 250,000,000 tons in 1902.

In past years active anthracite mining was confined to the fall and winter months. In the summer months the demand for coal was so slight that it was impossible to work the nines to their full capacity. In 1901, with a view of inducing the public to buy coal in the summer months, and store it, my companies reduced the price in the summer months. Our theory was that any loss we night sustain on the coal sold at these lower prices in the summer months, would be offset by the reduced cost of production, by reason of increased output. We thought that in this way we could relieve our com-

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